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THE INDUSTRIAL LABOUR WELFARE ASSOCIATION LTD.,

Bacteriological Research Laboratory,
COIMBATORE.

Speech by

Mr. G. D. NAIDU,

introducing certain indigenous medicines prepared in the Research Laboratory

for

LEUCORRHŒA & DIABETES

under the guidance of

Dr. B. P. B. NAIDU, M.D., (EDIN.), M.HY., D.P.H., D.T.M., (L'POOL)

and

Reply by

Dr. M. R. GURUSWAMY MUDALIAR, M. D.,

at

PARK FAIR & EXHIBITION,

S. I. A. A. GROUNDS :: MADRAS

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The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,

Bacteriological Research Laboratory,

COIMBATORE.

Park Fair & Exhibition, S. I. A. A. Grounds, Madras.

For the formal introduction of a few indigenous medicines prepared at the Research Laboratory of the Industrial Labour Welfare Association Limited for treatment of Leucorrhoea & Diabetes, Mr. G. D. Naidu the President of the Association, invited the Doctors at Madras to a meeting to be held at Palm Garden, Park Fair & Exhibition, S. I. A. A. Grounds, Madras at 6 p. m. on 23rd December, 1953, under the Presidentship of Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, M. D.

There was a large gathering of eminent Doctors and other important personages.

Mr. G. D. Naidu spoke at great length as to how he was interested in Indian medicines from his young age, how he happened to open a Bacteriological Research Laboratory under the able charge of Dr. B. P. B Naidu, M. D., who is a Pathologist of International fame to start a short term course in Bacteriology for the benefit of medical students and how Dr. B. P. B. Naidu made a research on indigenous medicines for the effective treatment of Leucorrhoea and Diabetes and brought out two new drugs which will now be offered free by the Association to the Public at Madras.

Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar replied to Mr. G. D. Naidu's speech and said he would test the efficacy of these medicines by experiments and further research.

Speech by

Mr. G. D. NAIDU,

President,

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Limited,
"Gopal Bagh", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore
at the Park Fair Exhibition, S. I. A. A. Grounds,
Madras, on 23—12—'53.

Dear Friends,

I feel not only nervous but also shy, to speak in this gathering of friends who are not ordinary lay-people. Here, all except a few who are working and visiting this Exhibition, are eminent people as doctors. I need not say much about Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar, because all the doctors, living and practising in every nook and corner, know him well. I want to mention why I invited here Dr. Mudaliar and why he came here and what attracted him to come here.

In my very young age, I have gone through Tamil Books in Ayurveda. I came to know the value of the medicines at that time. Dr. Mudaliar, after his long experience, has appreciated very much the efficacy of Indian medicine. He has taken keen interest in developing the indigenous medicines. This is the reason for his acceptance.

As doctors, you have not extracted as much benefit as I got from him. Perhaps, I have extracted 100 per cent work from this doctor without wasting a minute, whenever we met each other. Further, Madras people have not got so much benefit from this doctor as we Coimbatore people have got from him. Once I invited him to see my workshop, where 800 people where then working. After going round the workshop, for a few minutes, I requested him to examine the workers and staff. Then he started the examination in the morning and continued till evening. All the people were examined and were given prescriptions. For the few left, he asked them to come the next morning and they were all examined.

At another time, we both went to my bus-stand office. There also, I requested him to examine the staff. He never hesitated. I announced through the inter-communication system to all the sections including the Booking Office that Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar had come there and whoever wanted, could get examined by him, that they need not incur ticket expenses to go to Madras and no cartage or other expenses to go to his house. On that day, I wish to tell you all that from morning 8 A. M. until 2 o'clock no bus left the stand, because all the passengers also came up for the free

examination available so easily. With such a kind attraction he has been a guide to me in several directions.

In the beginning of 1950, Dr. B. P. B. Naidu who is sitting here with us, brought a letter from Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar to help him in finding out a suitable house for his temporary stay at Coimbatore. Dr. Naidu is a pathologist. He has worked in this line for more than 45 years, half of which he has spent in England and other countries for study and research and as lecturer in medical institutions in England. The other half of his time, he has spent in our country in Bombay, at Haffkine's Institute, in Guindy at King Institute and in several other places. I am not a medical man to enumerate his remarkable achievements in this line. He has to his credit hundreds of achievements on several subjects in Pathology. Some time back, I had occasion to look into a letter received by him from U. S. A. in which it is mentioned that from what Dr. Naidu discovered 20 years back, they are reaping the fruits of his research now.

Though he has specialised himself in allopathic line as Pathologist, he has made a series of wonderful researches, very seriously and critically in respect of Indian

plants and herbs mentioned in our ancient books on medicine. He has with him a nuber of manuscripts. He has not yet printed them. He has packed them in boxes. I have brought one out of such boxes to show as a sample if anybody is interested in it. For printing his whole work, when I calculated, I found for printing 100 books in each of his typed manuscripts, the paper alone would cost Rs. 1,50,000/-. So, you can imagine what tremendous work he has done for this science.

With his ripe experience, he has brought out medicines for Leucorrhoea and Diabetes. When he first came with Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar's letter, I asked him what type of house is wanted and for how long? He told me briefly that after 50 years outside his native country in doing service, he came back to his native town. He found that the salubrious Bangalore climate did not suit him, and his body and health somehow or other did not permit his stay there. He tried Madras. That also was not suitable. Perhaps Coimbatore and I are fortunately meant to own him. Therefore, he tried Coimbatore for his stay to keep up his health. You may know that one can easily get a house in Madras or Bangalore, but not so in Coimbatore. At that time half-heartedly, I told him I would give him

a room for a month in the U. M. S. Hostel. He agreed immediately to stay in the Hostel and was content with the very simple hostel food. After one month, I had to leave for England and he wanted to go back to Madras. There is a rule in the Hostel that without my permission none will be taken in afresh or none will be allowed to go out of the Hostel. The Hostel Warden asked me if Doctor could leave the Hostel even though the Hostel is alright for him in every way. I said, that if he finds hostel-life to be agreeable, he might stay there till I returned from England. And so he stayed.

After I came back, I asked Dr. Naidu to start a Short Term course in Medical line, similar to the short term courses conducted by me in Automobile Engineering and Radio Servicing. He told me that education in medicine and surgery is not like mechanical toys to get learnt easily within such a short time and perhaps, Elementary Bacteriology can be taught in about six weeks' time. Accordingly, within a very short time, I prepared a laboratory fully equipped for 20 students of Medical Colleges and other places to take up this course, though none were available. But there were number of applicants for Automobile and Radio courses. Finally, somehow or other we got 10 students. At that time our

Dr. Naidu started his research to find out a suitable medicine for Leucorrhoea. A Parsi girl student, was also here. With her help, he examined several hundreds of women folk and gave them the medicine for curing Leucorrhoea. Leaving the number of patients who were suffering from other diseases, in all cases of Leucorrhoea cent per cent cure was got in more than 200 cases. This medicine cures Leucorrhoea in 6 days. This disease is prevalent in India 75 per cent of women folk, while in other countries 80 to 90 per cent of women folk suffer from this disease. No medicine has yet been found out to cure so quickly in such an inexpensive way, by which even the very poor woman can have the medicine for her illness.

Last year, he started the research to find out a medicine for Diabetes. This medicine was given for a few cases. In one of the serious cases, the concerned doctor had advised the patient to amputate his leg on account of gagrene formed in the leg. Even that serious case was cured by a longer treatment. Though this medicine was brought out in the last year and tried for one or two cases, where the treatment prolonged for a longer time, he further tried and improved to bring the medicine with 100 per cent cure, same as he found for

Leucorrhoea. By his tremendous work day and night for improving this medicine, he himself got ill but fortunately recovered.

I want to mention an instance about what happened to Dr. Naidu at the time of his research in the medicines. Though India is starving for 3 meals, numerous people are getting disease by over-eating, by leading sedentary life and by peculiar mental thoughts. Such diseases are automatically cured even without medicine or without doctors by accidental circumstances and environments or by blind beliefs. Then for the remaining sick people, either in Ayurvedic or Siddha or Homeopatic or Allopathic system, if a medicine is given, say for fever or stomach pain or some other disorders, for a few patients, the disease is completely cured and some few half cured, for some no effect and for some adverse effect is seen. I think it is a fact that 50 per cent of ailments is cured either by nature or by a sort of confidence in the doctor or in the medicine.

Amongst the medicines, the ingredients in our Indian medicines have got high and powerful qualities. The prescriptions have been brought out by Ayurvedic and Siddha Pundits after thousands of years of practical experience. Unless any research is made

scientifically, it will take many years to find out the real nature of any medicine and its ingredients. In those days, no minute researches were made in respect of any medicines in our country. Even in these modern days, the very valuable Indian medicines are not cared by any one while all facilities are available. For an Ayurvedic medicine, say there are 2 or 3 roots or 2 or 3 fruits or barks or leaves as ingredients. In each ingredient the quality and quantity of essence differ according to the place and the season. The prescription in Ayurvedha, though in some cases mentioned as roots and barks, is to be taken from the ground at a particular time in a particular country or mountain. They were not correctly scrutinised and fixed as definite but given approximately.

Suppose one ounce of tomato juice is prescribed for a disease. In one place it will take 2 or 3 fruits to get an ounce of juice. In other places like Bangalore, the fruits will be big and one fruit will give more than an ounce. There is tremendous difference between the quality of juice got from small fruits and big fruits. In the same way, for a disease, in Ayurvedha, say one ounce of powder is prescribed for headache, this powder varies from the barks or roots obtained according to the places and

also according to the season. Hence, there is the difficult task to find out the intensity of the disease, the resistance or immunity of the patient and the quality and the quantity of the ingredients for the medicines prescribed.

Dr. Naidu prepared medicine for Leucorrhoea first. He found out the difference in quality from the same type of ingredients but grown in different places. He finished that work only by careful research. Then he made research for diabetes with 2 or 3 prescriptions selected out of more than 200 prescriptions mentioned as medicines for diabetes in our Indian medicine. Dr. Naidu prepared a medicine with some ingredients for diabetes and gave to a patient who was suffering from gangrene in his foot. Two doctors advised the patient to amputate the leg. But by this medicine he was completely cured. Subsequently he saw the difference in slow action of the medicine in some cases. Then he started the research to find out the reason. For this, some herbs were got from South Kanara to Trivandrum sides from different places at 10 lbs. from each place from mountains and plains from the months of Novr. upto Septr. next. The work of getting the essence from the herb is to be done within certain hours after the removal of the herbs

from the ground and the work is to be finished within a few hours. This work took him upto late hours of the night upto 1 or 2 A. M. Once by mistake of one word I ordered for 10 maunds instead of 10 lbs. from one place. When this valuable herb came in so much quantity, the doctor did not like to waste them. He started the work and continued late in the night. The work dragged on for weeks. By his overwork he got his sickness. Though he was very seriously ill, by the help of his doctor friends, he was cured and he is here to cure thousands of patients who are suffering from Leucorrhoea and Diabetes. He is still continuing the research. He is going to bring out successful medicines for blood-pressure, asthma and cancer. Though this Doctor Naidu and the presiding Doctor Mudaliar have belief in God, we, lay people have got more belief in these doctors than the numerous Gods of our country.

Leucorrhoea medicine is very simple to be used by the patients. But for diabetes the medicine is to be given under the careful observation of a qualified doctor. Therefore it is not yet given to many patients. Now he has agreed to give the medicine to a few patients in this place.

The medicine for diabetes is not so easy to prepare like other medicines. For the

present, till the Exhibition is over or until the stock of medicine brought here is exhausted, no charges will be made for the supply of medicine. Generally, if any doctor brings out a new medicine, it is not easily accepted. On the other hand, it is decried and condemned. Of course, this medicine also with such quality may give room for such condemnation. But I hope in this case, the medicine will give full satisfaction not only to the doctors who prescribe, but also to the patients who take them.

In this exhibition, I have arranged two rooms for the examination by doctors, if any patients want examination and medicine. Some forms are available. If after examination of a patient the case is suitable for treatment for Leucorrhoea, they can have the medicine immediately. Of course, they have to come for six days.

For diabetes also a form is to be filled up with various tests made by qualified doctors. They have to consult Dr. B. P. B. Naidu for particulars before they get the medicine.

I do not know what return we are going to give to Dr. Mudaliar and Dr. Naidu for their tremendous and continuous efforts

taken in the medical line and doing this public work in our country.

As I mentioned before, Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar has donated me with courage and Dr. Naidu has given me a portion of his wealth of enthusiasm. I cannot forget to thank the doctors at Coimbatore who were sharing the burden to bring success in the Bacteriology course. I have to thank Miss Sethna, who was helping the Doctor for the successful use of medicine for Leucorrhoea to many patients. Of course, Dr. Velappan also has given a lot of help. I need not thank him as he is my son-in-law. I have also to thank the Doctor at Coonoor who conducted the final Examinations in Bacteriology. Here I want to read a few sentences from a letter dated 8—7—52 adddressed to me:

> "........I am returning the answer papers. I should like to congratulate the candidates for their very good performance. All credit is due to Major Naidu for the excellent training imparted to the students in such a short period..........."

From another letter addressed to Dr. Naidu:

> "........I am really sorry for the delay in returning the answer papers.

I have sent them today to Mr. Naidu. I should congratulate the students and particularly yourself for their excellent performance. I am glad to learn that you will have a laboratory fitted up for your use soon. I am confident that under your guidance it will have a bright future........"

I cannot forget to thank the Central Government who refused to accept this Association for the incometax concession, though they have given acceptance to real as well as bogus associations because they brought some influence through M. Ps., M. L. As., party people or business people, I have also to thank the Import, Export and Customs departments who are ruthlessly degrating the developments of industries, science and education by their brutel Acts, Rules and Policies but continuing to be favourable only to drain our national blood through big pipes to other countries. I tried to get a colorimeter through Import Trade Controller. I received some communications after months. We want Advocates and Auditors to deal with such papers for import of a colorimeter or an operation needle or a gadget or any scientific instrument, educational equipment or tools. Then I have to thank the Reserve Bank, which is one-sided and which will refuse to grant

any exchange for remitting for any really useful purpose but, which can give dollars to the steel chairs, which are now kept in this Exhibition hall here or for squandering in other countries to learn and bring all sorts of Western things which are unsuitable to our country. You will be wondering why I am thanking them. These are all the stumbling blocks that came across my activities. Only because of these stumbling blocks, I gained more and more enthusiasm to achieve my aims which I finally achieved to a little extent getting beyond the stumbling blocks.

I do not wish to omit one more matter. For the last 2 years, on account of my biggest struggle, which every one knows. I had not sufficient staff to conduct the Automobile, Radio, and Bacteriology courses. For this purpose I requested our State Government to give permission to engineers, lecturers, scientists in the Agricultural College, in the Hospital, in the Arts College, in the Engineering College, in the Polytechnic and in the Electricity department to give lectures for the short term courses. The State Government was pleased to accede to my request, though they knew that Central Government had not approved this Association as an Institute deserving exemption. For this

daring approval, I sincerely thank the State Government.

I thank the Park Fair authorities who have given the chance, and all the doctors and friends who have gathered here responding to my invitation.

Thank you all.

Speech by

Dr. B. P. B. NAIDU, M. D.,

at the Park Fair Exhibition, S. I. A. A. Grounds, Madras on 23—12—1953.

Years back, my old friend (I am sorry he is no more) Col. Mahadevan wrote an article in a daily, condemning wholesale, the ancient system of medicine; and he said that, being so old as many as 1,000 years, it was only fit to be consigned to a place you like to. I immediately wrote to the same paper as a rejoinder, that his condemnation was unsound. We may disagree on the methods which the ancients employed in the diagnosis of diseases but certainly the products they have employed have not changed their properties and today those plants being static, are just as good as they were then. Probably, they may vary a little in their property or in their quality, according to the places where they are grown. Therefore, I said, what is necessary is, that we should direct our attention not to the various other aspects of the subject but concentrate on the study of the properties and the uses of these medicinal plants.

I took up the study of Ayurveda when I got the leisure and the time. I spent 6 years going over, practically, all the text books, that were considered to be authoritative, under the very able guidance of a Sanskrit Pundit who was also the Ayurvedic Professor at the Maharaja's Ayurvedic College, Mysore. At the end of our study, we discussed about what we had learnt. He and I were one in thinking that if we pursued our study, on the properties of plants, we may get something really of value. That was the beginning.

Now, as to Leucorrhoea, in 1946, I had a co-examiner with me for the B. Sc. examination at Karachi. (He is now the Agriculture Director of a State). His daughter suffered from Leucorrhoea and she was only 15 years of age. He said to me that he had spent well over 6,000 rupees on Missionary Lady Doctors of Poona for treatment with no benefit, whatsoever. And as he had to go to America on a deputation, he was very reluctant to leave his ailing daughter and go. Well, he and his wife were very sad over it. Then, the sweeper woman of their garden, asked them why they were so sad. His wife told her the cause; the woman said: "Now, is that all? I will get you some powder, she will be better, but I must get rupees 300 for it";

they agreed, and with ·3 doses of the medicine, the girl got cured.

Thus he wrote to me, when I was in Bombay. He asked me to come down to Poona, and when we enquired the members of the families of the professors of the Agricultural College, Poona, we found that practically in every house there were 3 or 4 suffering from the disease and when the powder was administered they all got cured. Now, he wanted me to write to the papers regarding this remedy. I said that 25 cases do not count much; it may be, all accidents and the ladies may just out of politeness tell us that "we are all well." Fortunately, I had the opportunity to try the medicine during the next few years. Coimbatore offered me another opportunity to try. I had my old student who passed B. Sc., M. Sc., and who came here to prepare herself to the Ph. D. So, we both collaborated and treated a large number of cases in textile mills of Coimbatore through the help of Dr. Velappan and others, with very striking results.

Speech of

Dr. M. R. Guruswamy Mudaliar, M. D.,

(Taken from Short-hand notes)

at the Park Fair Exhibition, S. I. A. A. Grounds, Madras on 23—12—'53.

Ladies, Gentlemen and my colleagues in service, (I mean not the Government Service, I mean Service to humanity)

We have heard very suggestive speeches from two people, and both of them have been serving humanity for all time, in their own lives. Both have been doing real and practical social work. Mr. Naidu you all know, is famous in one way or other. His enthusiasm is so great that he forgets all other conditions except those that he wants the public openly to follow. I have no quarrel with him for his way of meeting the point. His great characteristic is to help where help is needed. He is now taking Major Naidu to his heart. He is making Major Naidu work for the people for which he is already famous. He has been able to put before you one drug which

is extremely useful to cure the suffering of ladies in particular. I have been anxiously trying the same in the Hospital for indigenous medicines.

What generally happens is such medicine has the high opinion of these people. Unless it is tested by an outsider, it cannot be accepted. I am an outsider. It must be tested on certain conditions and with complete observation. There is a hospital for indigenous medicines, where it would be tried. Of course, I may have my own prejudice, it is an automatic prejudice. There is the public to stand between us. I judge by my standard and the public judge by their own standard. The result is the criterion. For my part I may have to go into various tests and say, "that diagnosis is not correct, this diagnosis is correct". I may pick up something where it is not possible for this drug to cure the disease because I have not yet tested it. I expect it may be useful only in certain types of Leucorrhoea. It may not be useful in other types of Leucorrhoea.

At least I can help to that extent in order to eliminate some cases, which will not be amenable to this kind of treatment. I am certainly frank. I will admit where

this drug will be useful for the purpose of getting that permission, to use those drugs for cases in my hospital, and so I have consented to come here.

Though everybody knows that I don't talk much, I will talk just a few words just to show that I am in sympathy with these people in certain respects and I am anxiously watching to see if I can find any faults.

As for as diabetes is concerned, Major Naidu has already told you that it has been tested on scientific lines. Of course Ayurvedic system too is scientific. There are also several methods of looking at things. Now whether I like it or not, I do not oppose it. For practical purposes we have to see what could be done with indigenous drug in the case of diabetes also. For a long time we have been discussing why the government does allow indigenous drugs in such a large number of cases of diabetes dealt with by novices. Have we got anything to do with the novices who practice on patients producing crazy ideas?

The public will surely take as much interest in testing the two remedies as is

needed and if anything happens, good or bad, I am ready to give my consultation free. If you have got any faults to find, which many of them have, and which are not expected and which you can complain to me, I shall hold both the doctor and the patient responsible for any result.

When the effect of one drug is seen, then I shall try to take steps to get the same used in my hospital and see what is the active principle in that drug that has produced the effect. That is what is being done in the school of indigenous medicines. We take some reputed drugs and we have got separate forms and ways of research. We try such drugs on patients keeping all records of observations, both in the Ayurvedic type as well as in the Allopathic types, so that the research and investigation can be utilized in useful ways. When the result is seen where case after case shows improvement, not that any case has been cured so far, atleast if I get 50 to 60% of cases benefited, then I make arrangements with the Presidency College Chemistry Laboratory. I have engaged one Chemist to do research on the particular drug that has been given a test, to take all the active principles in it whether alcoholic or otherwise, to find out by isolation etc. If I am satisfied, then it is proposed to be used on

the possibilities of active principles. Then the drug will be brought into the market. We are doing with several herbs. Some research people in America or England or in Europe come and take from hospital and analyse them, then the active principles are collected in large quantities and then that is tested and then experimented by them to see if there is any bad effect from the drug and then it is synthesized and then the drug is allowed to go into the market.

Of course, that is not an easy thing. It requires a lot of finance. We have to consider our finance here. Finance in India is not anything encouraging and therefore our activities will be to a certain extent limited. But in this small quantity that we get, we may try and we will come to a definite conclusion.

Then there will be some millionaires like Mr. Naidu to take it up. He is always afraid of taking up these big things, because of income-tax. He thinks he struggles for good to come out of everything and practically everything is taken away by somebody else. That is one of his qualities. He may disregard it. His work is very good. His heart is large, not that it is pathologically large, he is large-hearted. He is very very simple and innocent like

babies. Take for an example, a child of four or five years. It does not know facts. It is only a baby, a child will openly and frankly say what is in its mind. You have to think him in that way. In olden days the Rishis were of that type, without having any hidden reservations in their minds. He is something like that, and I congratulate myself for getting in contact with him and having the pleasure of telling about him and what he is going to do and what I am going to do with reference to it. Thank you all, gentlemen. (Cheers.)

Vote of Thanks
by
Dr. TAJJUDDIN
at the Park Fair Exhibition, S. I. A. A. Grounds, Madras on 23—12—'53.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been commanded by Mr. G. D. Naidu, the multi-genius of India, to perform a most pleasant and pleasurable duty of proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to the revered President of this conference and to Major Naidu who has done a world of research with regard to the two most important diseases, which have afflicted not only our country but many countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is something like carrying diamonds to Kimberly. To say anything about the great qualities of head and heart and spirit of the eminent Doctor of South India, I mean, Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, I had the privilege of knowing him for about four decades. When he first came to Tanjore in service I came in contact with him, and ever since, I have had the greatest respect and reverence for all the qualities in him. You all know that he has got, though an allopath, an open mind, wherever truth is found.

He never hesitates to put his hand on it for the benefit of the suffering humanity. As good fortune would have it, he is the head of an institution where the indigenous system is being practised.

Some allopaths have got their own strong prejudices against the hoary indigenous systems of medicines which have been flourishing in our ancient India from time immemorial. They think that these systems are merely empirical and not scientific, and they think that these systems are not brought upon by observation and experiment, which are the two pillars of science, whatever might be the branch and department of science.

But they have forgotten science is something like a relative thing. Of course science of last century becomes empirical system of this century because science is always in the making. What about the watch dogs of the various sciences? They have been done away with. The very fundamentals of the material sciences have been thrown overboard because they have been found wanting.

Take for instance, the theory of light in physics. We have got two theories, one is called the Corpuscular theory and the other the Radical theory. Both theories are as

poles asunder and they are contradictory among themselves, so much so the great physicist Sir William Bragg once said, when some other scientists came and asked him about this contradiction, "but what does it matter, you see one theory on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays and the other theories on the other three days, six days of the week are over. Sunday you take and regard it as sabbath". So, this is the position of material sciences of today or yesterday. There is nothing final either in western science or whatever science it might be, it is not final. It is ever growing and since there is no finality we can't put our finger at any system-Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani or whatever it is and say that this is empiricism. It is very wrong and those people say that the western medical science is simple, I mean after analysis. It is not after synthesis. But Indian systems they say they are for synthesis. I mean taking the whole name as it were. These system deal with whole and the western systems deal with parts or organs and so much so, this controversy is going on and will be going on till the end. So, we can't fold our hands and be waiting, but research should go on wherever we find what will benefit the suffering humanity. We must have open mind and carry the research with that spirit in us.

As regards Major Naidu, I am sorry I have not yet had the pleasure of knowing him, but from the descriptions given, and the details we had this evening, he has turned out a very great research work on Leucorrhoea and Diabetes. They are more symptoms than diseases, and various causes contribute to the bringing about of a particular disease specially Leucorrhoea. I mean various factors contribute to the formation of this disease in the human system. So far as Leucorrhoea or Diabetes is concerned, if we can claim a research of cent per cent success, that itself would prove a world of good to those patients and it is worthwhile pursuing in that direction. I hope by the help of eminent physician like Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar, this work, this great work, will grow from strength to strength for the benefit of the patients.

As regards Mr. G. D. Naidu, you all know him too well. One life principle in him is selfless service. I mean he may or may not be wanting in worldly wisdom by trying against income-tax department or any such thing. But his solid work lies in the uplift of the common man. He has dedicated his life for public work. I have got a very great hope that he will do a great service to the country with his assis-

tance in this novel field of work, though his line of work is entirely different. He is a mechanical genius, but I suppose a genius, whichever side he turns, can apply his extraordinary brain for any purpose. So I have great pleasure in proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to the President of this evening and to Major Naidu and to Mr. G. D. Naidu. (Cheers)

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